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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

TUNG OIL OUTPUT HIGH, PRICE DECLINES;
COAL MINES EXCEED PRODUCTION QUOTAS

STOP ISSUE OF TUNG OIL EXPORT PERMITS -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 27 Apr 50

It has become apparent that unscrupulous speculators have been dumping tung oil on the foreign market, resulting in bringing the government-determined, minimum, export price of 199 Hong Kong dollars per legal picul down to 170 dollars.

In view of this, the East China, South China, and North China Foreign Trade Control Bureaus have suspended the issue of tung oil export certificates.

The South China Bureau has proposed to allow no exports to Hong Kong at any price. Fourteen Shanghai tung oil export firms, considering this reasonable, signed a joint agreement to export no tung oil to Hong Kong. The bureau also proposed a raise in the price of tung oil at the point of production. On this point the dealers expressed themselves as believing the current drop in interior prices is temporary due to up-river buyers slacking off purchases to use the money to pay off bond purchases. Also, they believe that the government's new fiscal policy has reduced inflation, thus stabilizing prices on lower levels. They believe the price levels will be adjusted satisfactorily if the Oil and Fats Corporation gives proper leadership.

TUNG OIL YIELD HIGH -- Shanghai Ta Kung Pao, 5 Apr 50

Shanghai -- The major production areas of tung oil are found in the provinces of Szechwan, Hupeh, Hunan, Honan, Shensi, Chekiang, and part of Anhwei. The larger storage and distribution centers include Hankow, Chang-sha, Ch'ang-te, Chungking, and Wan-hsien. A total of 30,000 metric tons of tung oil is now in storage at these centers. At present, the yield of tung oil is excellent, about 1,000 piculs of oil being marketed daily.

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In the prewar foreign market, the yearly exports of tung oil averaged over 100,000 metric tons. The present figures have not yet reached this level, but marketing routes are no longer a problem, since Chinese tung oil makes the best water-repellent paints or varnishes and is generally superior to the Japanese, Philippine, and Argentine products.

A number of rather large tung-oil exporting houses have recently moved to Tientsin. It is estimated that the total amount of tung oil exported by private firms from April to June, including Tientsin and Shanghai transshipments, may exceed 10,000 metric tons.

TUNG AND CAMELLIA OIL TRADE AT HONG KONG -- Shanghai Ta Kung Pao, 5 Apr 50

Hong Kong, 4 April -- February imports of tung oil at Hong Kong came to 35,347 piculs, valued at 7,044,750 yuan. This was more than ten times the January import of 3,096 piculs at 569,010 yuan. The primary sources were North and South China.

February exports at Hong Kong amounted to 2,198 piculs at 4,541,085 yuan, or more than four times the January export of 4,556 [sic] piculs, valued at 928,844 yuan. Most of the oil went to England, Japan, and the US.

February imports of camellia oil in Hong Kong were 3,766 piculs valued at 607,727 yuan; exports were 9,981 piculs, valued at 1,887,050 yuan. This represented a notable increase over the January figures: import, 3,436 piculs, 460,439 yuan; export, 3,336 piculs, 596,300 yuan. All the camellia oil came from South China and most of it was sold to England.

TUNG OIL IN CENTRAL AND SOUTH CHINA -- Shanghai Ta Kung Pao, 5 Apr 50

Hankow -- Tung oil is one of the primary products of Central and South China. Tung trees are cultivated over an area of approximately 3,320,000 mou and yield over 1,220,000 piculs of oil yearly, which is one half of the nation's output. Hunan's tung oil production ranks second in the nation (Szechwan ranks first), amounting to more than 760,000 piculs each year. Kwangsi produces 530,000 piculs a year; Hupeh, over 300,000 piculs; Kiangsi, 50,000 piculs; Kwangtung, 40,000 market piculs, Honan, 30,000 piculs.

The Commerce Department of the former Central Plains Provisional People's government set up the Central China Oils and Fats Corporation (hua-chung yu-chih kung-ssu) in June 1949. By the end of December, the corporation had bought up over 40,000 piculs of tung oil. To advance tung oil production, subsidiary offices and purchase points have been established in: Chang-sha, Ching-shih, Heng-yang, Ch'ang-te, Yuan-ling, Te-shan in Hunan; and I-ch'ang, I-tu, Pa-tung, Tzu-kuei, Lao-ho-k'ou, Yun-yang, and Fan-ch'eng in Hupeh. They are preparing to buy in 260,000 market piculs of tung oil.

TOP FIRST-QUARTER QUOTAS -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 27 Apr 50

Peiping, 25 April (Hsin-hua) -- A report issued by the Ministry of Fuel Industry states that the coal mining industry throughout the nation has exceeded the first-quarter production quotas by 5.5 percent. The Northeast leads with an excess of 11 percent. Shantung completed only 96 percent of the quota and the Yang-ch'uan mines in Shansi completed only 86 percent of their quota owing to the continuation of the outmoded labor-contractor system.

Progress is revealed throughout the country in mine safety measures. There was an 80.5 percent drop in mine deaths in North China over last year. Other areas reported lesser reductions.

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T'AI-HU COAL OUTPUT INCREASES -- Hsin Soochow Jih-pao, 5 Apr 50

Soochow -- Coal output at the T'ai-hu Mines has increased in quality and quantity as a result of better planning and management. Originally, the mines were operated by private individuals. In December 1949, the mine owners contracted agreements to hand over the mine and mining equipment to union management, since conditions in general had grown too severe for both owners and miners.

Since January 1950, coal output has risen steadily as follows: January 1,781 tons, February 2,075 tons, March 2,800 tons. Equipment requirements have increased only 20 percent over their original level. Quality has improved as well: the caloric value of the coal, formerly about 5,000 BTU, has reached over 8,000 BTU. Further improvements in coal transport routes have also effected considerable savings.

Preparations to sink a new shaft are under way at the T'ai-hu Mines and it is hoped that daily production will ultimately reach 150 tons.

CHAHAR ENTERPRISES MEET FIRST-QUARTER QUOTAS -- Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao, 30 Apr 50

Kalgan, 27 April (Hsin-hua) -- Nationally operated industries and mines in Chahar have completed their first-quarter quotas on time. Provincial and city enterprises are also progressing after satisfactory reorganization.

The nationally operated Ta-tung mines (including small nonmechanized mines have exceeded their first-quarter quota by 2.36 percent. Engineering repairs were ahead of schedule about 1½ months. Installations and shaft work were also up to schedule.

At the Lung-yen iron mines, the original first-quarter estimates were exceeded by 19.75 percent. Engineering projects reached or exceeded quotas. Light railroad construction was double the quota. The nationally operated Central Chahar electric power plants (Hsia-hua-yuan and P'ing-wang plants) also fulfilled their power production quotas.

Province-operated industries in Chahar exceeded production quotas from 4.8 to 13.3 percent. This means much in view of the fact that a year ago these industries were operating on a badly disorganized basis.

CH'ANG-LU SALT ESTIMATE FOR 1950 -- Tientsin Jih-pao, 9 Apr 50

The 1950 salt-production plans for the Ch'ang-lu district have been set by the Ch'ang-lu Salt Control Bureau. The original estimate was based on the "Decision concerning Nation-wide Salt Production" of the Central government and on production policies proposed at a Salt Control Bureau conference at the end of 1949. On the basis of present production conditions and the set-up formerly existing in the various salt districts, a salt-production policy has been formulated as follows:

The present electrochemical facilities of the public salt yards at Ta-ku should be increased to encourage recovery and advancement. The privately operated salt yards at T'ang-ku, Teng-ku, Hsin-ho, and Han-ku should maintain concentrated production, rehabilitate those mechanized salt yards operating on horse and wind-powered equipment, and abolish or consolidate scattered yards operated by manpower. The Huang-hua branch salt yard, where production is somewhat below standard, should concentrate controls, abolish or consolidate functions as the situation demands, and begin to rotate men in their jobs.

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Concentrated control is to be applied according to the concept of salt as a necessity for people's food and for fishing. The Ta-ch'ing-ho cooperative salt yard should continue to be operated on its original basis.

According to this policy, the 1950 salt production in the Ch'ang-lu district is estimated at 13,760,000 piculs, an increase of 760,000 piculs over the original Central Government quota. It was estimated that public salt yards would produce 4,300,000 piculs, private yards 8,260,000 piculs, and cooperative yards 440,000 piculs.

Plans include an improvement in the quality of salt as well. Strict requirements call for a minimum of 90 percent sodium chloride (5 percent above KMT standards) and an attempt is being made to bring this up to 93 percent.

HUAI-PEI SALT FIELDS START OPERATIONS -- Nanking Hsin-hua Jih-pao, 4 Apr 50

Shanghai, 3 April (Hsin-hua) -- The first gathering of salt of the spring season of 1950 at the Huai-pei salt fields in northern Kiansu took place during the last few days of March 1950 and yielded over 10,000 piculs of salt. Before starting operations, the cadres held a conference, followed by a mass meeting of laborers among whom a Salt Workers Labor Union was organized. To improve their morale and faith in their ability to achieve the 1950 goal of 8 million piculs set for these fields, a production competition among the workers is being promoted by the cadres.

CENTRAL CHINA CONTINUES GRAIN COLLECTION -- Canton Nan-fang Jih-pao, 29 Apr 50

Hankow, 27 April -- Collection of grain in Central and Southern China for shipment out of the territory is nearly complete.

Hunan and Kiangsi provinces have already sent a total of 300 million catties of rice to Shanghai. Honan Province has sent 158 million catties of wheat to North China and 108 million catties of rice and other foodstuffs to Shantung Province and the Northwest. Only 47 percent of the 100 million catties of foodstuffs to be sent to Shanghai from Honan Province have been shipped to date due to a shortage of transportation facilities.

As a whole, the collection of grain and foodstuffs in this region for shipment is 92 percent complete, and for its own use, 65 percent complete. The rest of the collection is expected to be completed by the end of May.

SHANTUNG PLANS INCREASE IN FISH CATCH -- Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 10 Apr 50

Tsinan, 9 April (Hsin-hua) -- During 1950, the Agriculture Office of the Shantung Province People's government plans for a catch of 1,630,800 piculs of fish in the Chiao-tung fishing area. The projected 1950 catch will be an increase of more than 32 percent over that of 1949 and about 91 percent of the prewar level.

EAST CHINA HOLDS FISHING CONFERENCE -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 10 Apr 50

Shanghai, 9 April -- The First East China Marine Products Conference was held in Shanghai, 25 March - 2 April, by the Marine Products Control Board of the East China Military and Political Commission.

The conference decided to increase fish catch during 1950 by 224,700 tons, produce 21 tons of cod-liver oil, 750,000 tons of white palm rope, and that 130 million fresh-water fish should be hatched.

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HELPS FISHERMEN RESTORE PRODUCTION -- Shanghai Ta Kung Pao, 10 Apr 50

Nan-ch'ang, 9 April (Hsin-hua) -- The Kiangsi Trading Company has established a fishing company to help fishermen to restore production in the P'o-yang Hu area.

Between September and December 1949, the company extended a loan of 70,000 catties of grain and 74,000 catties of salt to local fishermen, and helped repair 501 fishing boats and 1,000 fish nets.

In some 21 villages surrounding P'o-yang Hu, some 4,800 people are now participating in fishing. Up to mid-February 1950, the fishing company purchased 110,000 catties of salted fish to help solve the economic problem of the local fishing population.

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